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The New Zealand Mudshail is native to the lakes and reservoirs of New Zealand.

It is suspected to have been introduced to the Western US by sport fish shipments, and spread through recreational activities.

Highly invasive freshwater snail that can survive turbidity, siltation, and poor water qualities, and is spread easily.

They are believed to all be females and clones of each another. The species reproduces asexually, and releases live young instead of eggs, which contributes to their spread.

They consume a significant portion of food resources in a stream and are linked to population reductions of important aquatic insects.



Center for Lakes and Reservoir Waterbody Use Survey:



https://forms.gle/gATTda2rk3Z8B5Zv8

Center for Lakes and Reservoirs:

- <u>https://www.pdx.edu/environme</u> <u>ntal-science/center-lakes-and-</u> <u>reservoirs</u>
- clr@pdx.edu

**Oregon Invasive Species Council** 

• <u>https://www.oregoninvasivespec</u> <u>iescouncil.org/</u>

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

 <u>https://myodfw.com/wildlife-</u> viewing/species/invasive-species

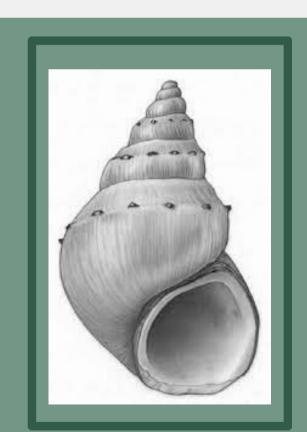
**Portland State** 

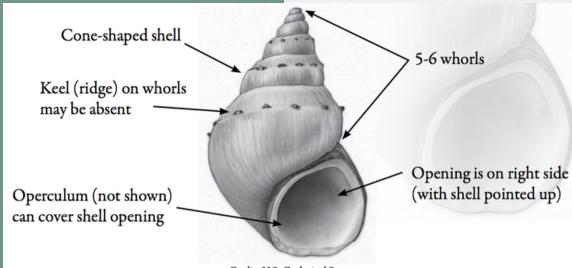
## NEW ZEALAND MUDSNAIL

Potamopyrgus antipodarum

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1-866-INVADER





### Credit: U.S. Geological Survey

### IDENTIFICATION

- 3mm to 5mm in size
- 5 to 6 whorls, up to 8
- shell color is grey/light or dark brown
- Opening on the right when shell is pointed up.
- Operculum over shell opening



This species attaches easily to boots, clothes and water crafts. To prevent spread...

**Clean** gear by scrubbing with stiff bristles. **Rinse** gear with high water pressure. **Inspect** gear for any remaining debris or missed spots. **Treat** gear with extreme temperature (hot or freezing), or use a chemical treatment (alkyl dimethyl benzylammonium chloride; diecyldimethyl ammonium chloride).

If you encounter this species, report to 1-866-INVADER

https://oregoninvasiveshotli ne.org/reports/create

# Distribution



Dots indicate density of specimen records. Larger and darker circles indicate more specimens.

#### Source: USGS https://nas.er.usgs.gov/viewer/omap.aspx?SpeciesID=1008